

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAY 28 1982

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing,  
Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)CELANESE  
CHEMICAL  
COMPANY

DPM 925

## SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

CELANESE CHEMICAL COMPANY

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

713-474-2801

ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)

1211 AVE. OF AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS

Acetic Acid, Glacial; Ethanoic Acid;  
Methane Carboxylic Acid

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS

Acetic Acid

CHEMICAL FAMILY

Carboxylic Acids

FORMULA

CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

## SECTION II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	%	TLV (Units)		%	TLV (Units)

## SECTION III—PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F)			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	
@ 760 mm Hg	244.6		@ 20°/20°C	1.0510
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)			PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME	
@ 20°C	11.7			Nil
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)	2.1		EVAPORATION RATE	
			Butyl Acetate = 1	0.97
SOLUBILITY IN WATER			Freezing Point, °C	16.6
Complete				
APPEARANCE AND ODOR				

Clear, colorless liquid; sharp acrid odor

## SECTION IV—FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LeI	UeI
112°F, Tag Open Cup, 109°F, Tag Closed Cup		5.4%	16.0%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and alcohol foam are effective extinguishing agents for acetic acid fires.		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			

Addition of water will reduce intensity of flames. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapor and to protect the personnel trying to stop the leak. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

None

## SECTION V—HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE
10 ppm
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE
Contact with skin or eye causes burns. Breathing of vapors causes coughing, chest pain, and irritation of nose and throat. Vapor exposure may cause nausea and vomiting.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin and eye contact with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical care for eyes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call a physician.

(Continued on reverse side)

BOE-C6-0209680

## SECTION VI—REACTIVITY DATA

PRODUCT IS ☒ STABLE ☐ UNSTABLECONDITIONS TO AVOID  
None

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)

Avoid contamination with strong alkalies or strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION ☐ MAY OCCUR ☒ WILL NOT OCCURCONDITIONS TO AVOID  
None

## SECTION VII—SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate ignition source. Flush small spills with large volume of water. Dike large spills for transfer to salvage tanks. Avoid run-off into storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways. Contact authorities in the event of major spills.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Chemical incinerator

## SECTION VIII—SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

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LOCAL EXHAUST

Preferable

MECHANICAL (General)

Acceptable

SPECIAL

OTHER

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Impervious gloves

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical safety goggles

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Full face mask, impervious boots, apron or clothing, eye bath and safety shower.

## SECTION IX—SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep containers closed in confined areas. Acetic acid freezes at 62°F., forming hard lumps. Store in area maintained above 62°F. If frozen, thaw by moving to warm area. Use only D.O.T. approved containers.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing Avoid breathing vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, and fire.